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Paying the Difference for Disk Media Type Changes
You can use the CVM Price Calculator to check out the combined price of all the products you need. Also, you can add products to the shopping list to purchase all items together.

Note
To ensure that you obtain accurate prices, please log in first.

Billing Mode

CVM supports pay-as-you-go, spot billing and reserved instance. For more information, see Billing Plans.

Instances

The instance type determines the hardware configuration of its host. Every instance type has different computing and storage capacities. You can choose the computing capacity, storage space, and network access method for the instances that best suits your service scale.

Tencent Cloud provides various models with different hardware specifications. For details, please see Instance Types.

For more information about instance prices, see Instance Billing Modes.

Storage

Tencent Cloud provides a wide range of flexible, cost-effective and user-friendly data storage devices for CVM instances. Each storage device has a unique price and performance characteristics, making them suitable for different use cases. They can be categorized as follows:

- Use case: system disk and data disk
- Architecture: cloud disk, local disk and Cloud Object Storage
Tencent Cloud now provides two types of cloud disks, including Premium Cloud Storage and SSD. The billing mode is pay as you go.
For more information about disk prices, see Pricing List.

Network Bandwidth

Tencent Cloud provides high-quality multi-line BGP networks to ensure optimal network experience. There are two billing options: bill-by-traffic and bill-by-bandwidth.

- Bill-by-bandwidth: billed based on the public network transmission rate (in Mbps). When your bandwidth utilization is higher than 10%, we recommend bill-by-bandwidth.
- Bill-by-traffic: it is billed based on the total amount of data transmission (in GB). When your bandwidth utilization is less than 10%, we recommend bill-by-traffic.

For more information about the network billing mode, see Public Network Billing.
Tencent Cloud offers three ways to purchase a CVM instance: pay-as-you-go, spot instance and reserved instance. Each is suited to meet different customer needs.

The following table lists the differences between the three billing modes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instance Billing Mode</th>
<th>Pay-as-You-Go</th>
<th>Spot Instance</th>
<th>Reserved Instance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payment method</td>
<td>Amount freezing upon purchase, billed hourly</td>
<td>Amount freezing upon purchase, billed hourly</td>
<td>Prepaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billing unit</td>
<td>USD/second</td>
<td>USD/second</td>
<td>USD/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit price</td>
<td>Relatively higher</td>
<td>The price fluctuates. In most cases, the price is about 10-20% of the price of a pay-as-you-go instance with the same specifications.</td>
<td>Relatively lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal use time</td>
<td>Charged by the second and billed by the hour. Purchase and release at any time.</td>
<td>Charged by the second and billed by the hour. Purchase and release at any time. May be repossessed by the system.</td>
<td>One year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use case</td>
<td>Suitable for scenarios where the demand for devices fluctuates significantly in an instant, such as flash sale campaigns on an ecommerce site</td>
<td>Suitable for scenarios such as big data computing and online website service using load balancing</td>
<td>Suitable for businesses with stable and long-term device demands as a discount of pay-as-you-go instances with both high flexibility and cost performance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pay-as-You-Go

Pay as you go is a flexible billing plan for CVM instances. You can activate and terminate a CVM instance at any time. You only need to pay for what you use accurate down to **second** with no upfront payment required. Pay-as-you-go resources will be billed on the hour. This billing plan is suitable for use cases where the business demand fluctuates greatly, such as ecommerce flash sales.

When you activate a pay-as-you-go CVM instance, an hour's charge (including charges for the CPU, the memory, and the data disks) will be frozen in your account balance as a deposit. You will then be billed by the hour (Beijing time) for your usage over the past hour. When you purchase a CVM instance, the price will be listed as an hourly fee. However, you will actually be **billed by the second** and the charge will be rounded to the nearest two decimal places. Billing starts from the second the instance is created and stops the second the instance is terminated.

When a pay-as-you-go CVM instance is created, an hour's charge will be frozen in your account balance as a deposit. When you change the CVM configurations, the current deposit will be released and a new deposit will be frozen based on the unit price of the new configuration. Your deposit will be released back to your account when the CVM instance is terminated.

Eligible pay-as-you-go instances (CPU and memory) will not be charged after shutdown. For more information about limitations, refer to [No Charges When Shut Down for Pay-as-You-Go Instances](#). Ineligible instances will still be charged after shutdown.

Spot Instance

Spot instance is a new way to use and pay for CVM instances. Similar to pay as you go, it allows you to be charged by the second and billed by the hour. The prices of spot instances fluctuate according to market demand, which provide you with a substantial discount (about 80-90% off the prices of pay-as-you-go instances with the same specifications). However, spot instances may be repossessed automatically by the system as a result of inventory shortages or higher bids from other users.

For more information on spot instance policies, use cases, and limitations, see [Spot Instance](#).

Reserved Instance

The reserved instance (RI) billing mode is a more favorable prepaid billing mode. RI is a bill discount for a pay-as-you-go physical instance but not an actual physical instance, so it is also pay-as-you-go in essence. The pay-as-you-go instances must exactly match RI attributes to benefit from the billing discount during the RI term.

If the attributes of a pay-as-you-go physical instance in use match RI attributes, you can enjoy a bill discount. You can directly purchase and activate RI for existing instances or as new instances.
After prepaying a certain amount for RI, you can enjoy the corresponding discount within the purchase duration. Compared with the original monthly subscription and pay-as-you-go billing modes, the combination of RI and pay-as-you-go offers you the greatest discount possible to strike a balance between the flexibility and costs.
The price of a CVM instance consists of hardware (CPUs and memory), disk (system disks and data disks), and network fees. When you purchase a CVM instance, the corresponding resources are available on the purchase page. This document describes the pricing, purchase method, and configuration modification of CVM instance hardware (CPUs and memory).

**Prices for Pay-as-You-Go Instances**

**Note**
This section describes the pricing rules for pay-as-you-go CVM instances. Please use [CVM Price Calculator](#) to check out the price details.

Some CVM instance types are billed on a pay-as-you-go basis with 3-tiered pricing. For instance types that support 3-tiered pricing, newly purchased instances, and CVM instances where the original configuration remains unchanged are billed based on 3-tiered pricing. For details about instance types that support and do not support 3-tiered pricing, see the tiered pricing details on the purchase page.

**Notes**
- The list prices of pay-as-you-go instances is at an hourly rate. They are billed per second on an hourly billing cycle.
- The CVM tiered pricing policy applies only to the CPU and memory fees.
- The price calculator displays the tier-1 price.
  - **For instance types that support 3-tiered pricing:** Tier-2 price = Tier-1 price x 50%; Tier-3 price = Tier-1 price x 34%
  - **For instance types that do not support 3-tiered pricing:** Tier-1 price = Tier-2 price = Tier-3 price
For details about instance types that support and do not support tiered pricing, see the tiered pricing details on the purchase page or pricing center.
- The tiered pricing policy applies only to CVMs with unchanged configurations. If the configuration of a CVM is changed, the CVM is thereafter billed based on the tier-1 price of the new configuration.
  For example, the original configuration of a CVM is 2C4G. When the CVM is used for 100 hours, it enters the tier-2 pricing phase. If the configuration is changed to 1C2G at this time, the CVM is billed based on the tier-1 pricing of 1C2G.
- The overdue payment policy for pay-as-you-go CVMs remains unchanged. For details, see Overdue payment policy.
- Discounts are not provided for pay-as-you-go CVMs.
- Eligible pay-as-you-go instances (CPU and memory) are not charged after shutdown. For details, see No Charges When Shut Down for Pay-as-You-Go Instances.
  During the No Charges When Shut Down period, pay-as-you-go instances support for the tiered pricing no longer calculate the usage period. After the instance is restarted, its usage period will continue to count.
- Ineligible instances will still be charged after shutdown.
Purchasing an Instance at the Official Website

All users can purchase CVM instances on the Tencent Cloud CVM purchase page. There are two types of CVM instances available: pay-as-you-go instance (billed by second and settled hourly) and spot instance (billed by second and settled hourly). For billing details, see Billing Plans.

The following describes how to purchase these two types of CVM instances at the official website.

Pay-as-you-go

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud CVM purchase page.
2. Select Pay-as-you-go for Billing mode.
3. Select the region, availability zone, network type, instance and other configuration information.
4. After confirming the order, make the payment with your account balance or online banking.
5. The CVM instance is activated immediately after the payment is made. The IP address will be displayed in 1–5 minutes, and you can log in to the CVM instance to manage it.

Note
- After activating the pay-as-you-go CVM instance, make sure that your account balance is sufficient. An insufficient balance may cause overdue payments or even instance repossession. For more information, see Payment Overdue.
- You can purchase CVM instances as needed by referring to Billing Overview, Pricing List, and Public Network Billing.
- For more purchase instructions and notes, see Notes for Purchasing from Console.

Spot instance

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud CVM purchase page.
2. Select Spot instance for Billing mode.
3. Select the region, availability zone, network type, instance and other configuration information.
4. After confirming the order, make the payment with your account balance or online banking.
5. The CVM instance is activated immediately after the payment is made. The IP address will be displayed in 1–5 minutes, and you can log in to the CVM instance to manage it.

Note
- After activating the CVM spot instance, make sure that your account balance is sufficient. An insufficient balance may cause overdue payments or even instance repossession.
- You can purchase CVM instances as needed by referring to Billing Overview, Pricing List, and Public Network Billing.
- For more purchase instructions and notes, see Notes for Purchasing from Console.

Purchasing Instances via an API

You can purchase a CVM instance through an API as instructed in RunInstances.
Notes for Purchasing from Console

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This section demonstrates how to purchase CVMs on the official website and describes some important considerations.

To purchase CVMs, please see CVM purchase guides:

- [Create a Windows CVM](#)
- [Create a Linux CVM](#)
Purchase Limits

Pay-as-you-go CVM instances

The following features are not available to pay-as-you-go CVM instances:

- Agents paying on your behalf
- Monthly postpaid users
- The purchase limit of pay-as-you-go CVM instances for each user in each AZ is between 30 and 60. See the CVM purchase page for the exact purchase limit. If you need more instances, apply for an instance purchase quota increase.

Applying for Instance Purchase Quota Increase

If you need more instances than your quota in a region, apply for an increase as instructed in Increasing Instance Purchase Quota, where you need to select the billing mode, target region, target quota, instance configuration, and application reason. We will evaluate your application based on your actual needs and increase your quota accordingly.

Note

If you need to apply for an increase in different AZs, submit applications separately, as different AZs come with different quotas.
Purchasing Cloud Disks
Cloud Disk Types

Cloud Block Storage (CBS) provides highly available, highly reliable, low-cost, and customizable network block device that can be used as a standalone and expandable disk for CVMs. CBS stores data at the data block level in a three-copy distributed mechanism to ensure data reliability. CBS is classified into four types: **Premium Cloud Storage**, **SSD**, **Enhanced SSD**, and **Tremendous SSD**. Each type has unique performance and characteristics, and the price varies, making CBS suitable for different use cases.

Notes

- Currently, Enhanced SSD and Tremendous SSD are only available in certain availability zones. They will be supported in more availability zones.
- The performance of Enhanced SSD is only guaranteed when it’s attached to S5, M5, and SA2 models created after August 1, 2020, and all later generation models.
- **Tremendous SSD** can only be purchased and used with the Standard Storage Optimized S5se CVM instance.
- Enhanced SSD and Tremendous SSD cannot be used as the system disk.
- Enhanced SSD and Tremendous SSD cannot be encrypted.
- Enhanced SSD and Tremendous SSD cannot be upgraded from other disk types.

Overview

- **Premium Cloud Storage**
  Tencent Cloud Premium Cloud Storage is a hybrid storage type. It adopts the Cache mechanism to provide a high-performance SSD-like storage, and employs a three-copy distributed mechanism to ensure data reliability. Premium Cloud Storage is suitable for small and medium applications with high requirements for data reliability and standard requirements for performance, such as Web/App servers, business logical processing, as well as small and medium sites.

- **SSD**
  SSD is an all-flash cloud disk using NVMe SSD as the storage media, and employs a three-copy distributed mechanism. It provides storage service with low latency, high random IOPS, high throughput I/O, and data security up to 99.9999999%, making it suitable for applications with high requirements for I/O performance.

- **Enhanced SSD**
  Enhanced SSD is based on Tencent Cloud’s latest storage engine, NVMe SSD storage media and the latest
network infrastructure. It employs a three-copy distributed mechanism to provide high-performance storage with low latency, high random IOPS, high throughput I/O, and data security up to 99.9999999%, making it suitable for I/O-intensive applications with high requirements for latency, such as large databases and NoSQL. Uniquely, the performance and capacity of Enhanced SSD cloud disks can be independently adjusted to meet your requirements.

- **Tremendous SSD**
  Tremendous SSD is powered by Tencent Cloud’s latest high-performance distributed storage engine, high-speed network infrastructure, and the latest storage hardware. It boasts long-term and stable performance with ultra low latency. It is suitable for I/O-intensive and throughput-intensive workloads that require ultra low latency, such as large databases (MySQL, HBase, Cassandra, etc.), key-value storage models (etcd, rocksdb, etc.), log search service (Elasticsearch, etc.), and real-time high-bandwidth businesses (video processing, live streaming, etc.). It performs well in key transaction workloads, core database services, large-scale OLTP services, video processing, and other scenarios. Uniquely, the performance and capacity of Tremendous SSD cloud disks can be independently adjusted to meet your requirements.

### Performance Metrics

The table below compares the performances of the four CBS services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Metric</th>
<th>Tremendous SSD</th>
<th>Enhanced SSD</th>
<th>SSD</th>
<th>Premium Cloud Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum size (GB)</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum IOPS</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Random IOPS        | Basic performance: random IOPS = min\{4000+100 \times \text{capacity (GiB)}, 50000\}  
Extra performance: maximum IOPS = min\{128 \times \text{extra performance}, 1050000\}  
| Enhanced SSD       | Basic performance: random IOPS = min\{1800 + 50 \times \text{capacity (GiB)}, 50000\}  
Extra performance: maximum IOPS = min\{128 \times \text{extra performance}, 50000\}  
For more information, see Enhanced SSD Performance  
| SSD                | Random IOPS = min\{1800 + 30 \times \text{capacity (GiB)}, 26000\}  
<p>| Premium Cloud Storage | Random IOPS = min{1800 + 8 \times \text{capacity (GiB)}, 6000}  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Metric</th>
<th>Tremendous SSD</th>
<th>Enhanced SSD</th>
<th>SSD</th>
<th>Premium Cloud Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum throughput (MB/sec)</td>
<td>4,000 MB/sec</td>
<td>1,000 MB/sec</td>
<td>260 MB/sec</td>
<td>150 MB/sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throughput (MB/sec) performance</td>
<td>Basic performance: throughput = min{120 + 0.5 × capacity (GiB), 350}</td>
<td>Extra performance: throughput = min{1 × extra performance, 3650}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basic performance: throughput = min{120 + 0.5 × capacity (GiB), 350}</td>
<td>Throughput = min{100 + 0.15 × capacity (GiB), 150}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extra performance: throughput = min{1 × extra performance, 650}</td>
<td>For more information, see Enhanced SSD Performance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-thread random read/write latency</td>
<td>0.1-0.5 ms</td>
<td>0.3-1 ms</td>
<td>0.5-3 ms</td>
<td>0.8-5 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Tremendous SSD can only be purchased with the Standard Storage Optimized S5se instances, which cannot be independently purchased, or used on other types of CVM instances.</td>
<td>The performance of Enhanced SSD is only guaranteed when it's attached to S5, M5, and SA2 and later generation models.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The main difference among cloud disks is the I/O performance.

Use Cases

**Enhanced SSD is more suitable for latency-sensitive or I/O-intensive scenarios**, including:
• High performance and high data reliability: suitable for high-load, mission-critical business systems. SSD provides three-copy data redundancy and is equipped with comprehensive capabilities for data backup, snapshots, and data restoration within seconds.

• Medium and large databases: support medium and large relational database applications that contain tables with millions of rows, such as MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and MongoDB.

• Large NoSQL: support NoSQL businesses such as HBase and Cassandra.

• ElasticSearch: support low-latency ES storage.

• Video service: suitable for applications with high requirements for storage bandwidth, such as audio/video encoding and decoding, live streaming and recording playback.

• Big data analysis: suitable for data analysis, data mining, business intelligence, and other fields. Provide distributed processing capabilities for data at TB and PB levels.

**Tremendous SSD is more suitable for latency-sensitive scenarios that require ultra low latency**, including:

• Key-value (KV) storage: support rocksdb, etcd, etc. The KV storage service generally writes data to disk in the serial I/O mode, which requires ultra low latency. Therefore, the 1-round latency determines the overall system performance. Tremendous SSD guarantees the latency as low as tens of microseconds, making it fit for core business systems with high requirements for data reliability and availability.

• Large databases: support medium and large relational database applications that contain tables with millions of rows, such as MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and MongoDB.

• Large NoSQL: support NoSQL businesses such as HBase and Cassandra.

• ElasticSearch: support low-latency ES storage.

• Video service: suitable for applications with high requirements for storage bandwidth, such as audio/video encoding and decoding, live streaming and recording playback.

• Core business systems: suitable for I/O-intensive applications and other core business systems with high requirements for data reliability.

• Big data analysis: suitable for data analysis, data mining, business intelligence, and other fields. Provide distributed processing capabilities for data at TB and PB levels.

• High performance and high data reliability: suitable for high-load, mission-critical business systems. SSD provides three-copy data redundancy and is equipped with comprehensive capabilities for data backup, snapshots, and data restoration within seconds.

**SSD is applicable for applications with high and medium loads**, including:

• Medium databases: medium and large relational database applications, such as MySQL.

• Image processing: support data analysis and storage businesses, such as image processing.

**Premium Cloud Storage is mainly suitable for the following data scenarios:**

• Small and medium databases and Web/App servers. Provide long-term and stable I/O performance.
- Scenarios that require balanced storage capacity and performance, such as enterprise office services.
- Core business testing and the front and back end debugging.

Billing Description

For pricing details of cloud disks, see Price Overview.
# CBS Price Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBS Price Overview</th>
<th>Pay-as-You-Go Price (Unit: USD/GB/hour)</th>
<th>Monthly Subscription Price (Unit: USD/GB/month)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premium Cloud Storage</td>
<td>SSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South China</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Guangzhou)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East China</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Shanghai)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East China</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Nanjing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North China</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Beijing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest China</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chengdu)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest China</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chongqing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong,</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao and Taiwan,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (Hong Kong)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Toronto)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Singapore)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last updated: 2021-12-13 16:02:13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region Description</th>
<th>Value1</th>
<th>Value2</th>
<th>Value3</th>
<th>Value4</th>
<th>Value5</th>
<th>Value6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western US (Silicon Valley)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Frankfurt)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Asia (Seoul)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (India)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern US (Virginia)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia (Thailand)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe (Moscow)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Asia (Tokyo)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices published here are for reference only. Refer to your bills for final prices.
Purchasing Reserved Instances

Overview

The reserved instance (RI) billing mode is a more favorable prepaid billing mode. RI is a bill discount for a pay-as-you-go physical instance but not an actual physical instance, so it is also pay-as-you-go in essence. The pay-as-you-go instances must exactly match RI attributes to benefit from the billing discount during the RI term.

If the attributes of a pay-as-you-go physical instance in use match RI attributes, you can enjoy a bill discount. You can directly purchase and activate RI for existing instances or as new instances.

After prepaying a certain amount for RI, you can enjoy the corresponding discount within the purchase duration. Compared with the original monthly subscription and pay-as-you-go billing modes, the combination of RI and pay-as-you-go offers you the greatest discount possible to strike a balance between the flexibility and costs.

Attributes

- **Region**: the physical location of an IDC, such as Silicon Valley.
- **Availability zone**: a Tencent Cloud IDC with independent power supply and network in the above region, such as Silicon Valley Zone 1.
- **Instance type**: a Tencent Cloud CVM instance family type, such as Standard.
- **Specification**: RI specifications, such as S4.SMALL1.
- **Operating system**: Linux, Windows.

Note:
The pay-as-you-go instances must exactly match RI attributes to benefit from the billing discount during the RI term.

Concept comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>RI</th>
<th>Pay-as-you-go instance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>A discount for pay-as-you-go instances.</td>
<td>An instance purchased using the pay-as-you-go billing option, i.e., a running virtual machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>RIs cannot be used separately; instead, they can only be used with matched pay-as-you-go instances to offset part of the pay-as-you-go bill.</td>
<td>CVMs can be managed and configured independently as a simple web server or as part of a powerful cloud solution together with other Tencent Cloud products.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes

- You can view RI prices in Pricing | Cloud Virtual Machine. Refer to your bills for final prices.
- You can make purchases in the console or through API.
- Operating system: Currently, RI supports Windows and Linux CVM instances.
- Payment method: There are three payment options, namely All Upfront, Partial Upfront, and No Upfront.
- Quota: Each user can have up to 20 RIs in one availability zone.
- Configurations of an RI cannot be changed after purchase. The RI billing discount will no longer apply to the matched instance if you change its configurations.
- The RI billing discount will still apply to matched CVM instances even after they are proactively or forcibly shut down.
- Currently, RIs are non-refundable.

Billing Mode

- All Upfront: you pay for the entire RI term with one upfront payment. This option provides you with the largest discount compared to the other two options below.
- Partial Upfront: you make a low upfront payment and then pay for instance fees at a monthly rate or discounted hourly rate during the RI term.
- No Upfront: you make no upfront payment and then pay for instance fees at a monthly rate or discounted hourly rate during the RI term.
  Please note that you pay for the entire RI term regardless of actual usage.

Validity period type

1 year (365 days).

Assume you purchased a 1-year term CVM R1 on May 25, 2019 11:15:24, the RI will be valid from May 25, 2019 11:00:00 to May 25, 2020 11:59:59.

Note: the matched pay-as-you-go instances continue to run when the RI expires, but the billing discount stops.

To check availability zones that support RIs, please use the DescribeReservedInstancesOfferings API.

Operating system: Currently, RI supports Windows and Linux CVM instances.

Payment method: there are three payment options, namely All Upfront, Partial Upfront, and No Upfront.

Validity period: 1 year (365 days).

Quota: each user can have up to 20 RIs in one availability zone.

Billing rules
- RIs are billed for every clock-hour (3,600 seconds) during the term that you select. For example, 10:00:00 to 10:59:59 is one clock-hour. The RI billing benefit can be applied to multiple eligible instances at the same time up to a maximum of 3600 seconds in a clock-hour. The breakdown will be detailed in your bill.

- RIs are billed on every hour during the term that you select, regardless of whether it is matched to a pay-as-you-go instance. Therefore, it is important to choose a suitable payment option based on your budget and resources. RIs take effect on the previous hour of the creation time and expire on the next hour of the expiration time. For example, if you purchase a 1-year term CVM RI on May 25, 2019 11:15:24, the RI billing starts from May 25, 2019 11:00:00, and ends on May 25, 2020 11:59:59. If you already have matched CVM resources at the time of purchase, the first RI billing cycle will be 11:00:00-11:59:59, May 25, 2019, and it will be billed for every clock-hour.
Matching Rules

The purchased reserved instance (RI) automatically matches to pay-as-you-go instances during the RI term. For now, Windows and Linux instances are supported. If you have no instances that match the RI specifications, the RI will become idle but still incur fees. When you purchase an instance with matched specifications, the RI will immediately matches to it and the benefit applies.

- RIs are automatically matched with pay-as-you-go instances without manual intervention.
- The RI billing benefit can apply to a maximum of 3,600 seconds (one hour) of instance usage per clock-hour. You can run multiple instances concurrently, but can only receive the benefit of the RI discount for a total of 3,600 seconds per clock-hour; instance usage that exceeds 3,600 seconds in a clock-hour is billed at the pay-as-you-go rate.

For example, if you purchase one S3.16xlarge256 RI in Silicon Valley Zone 1, and run three pay-as-you-go S3.16xlarge256 instances of the same attributes concurrently in the same availability zone for one hour, one instance is charged at one hour of RI usage and the other two instances are charged at one hour of pay-as-you-go usage each.

However, if you purchase one S3.16xlarge256 RI in Silicon Valley Zone 1 and run three pay-as-you-go instances (A, B, and C) of the same attributes in the same availability zone for 20 minutes each within the same hour, the total running time for the instances is one hour, which results in one hour of RI usage and 0 hours of pay-as-you-go usage, as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay-as-you-go instance</th>
<th>4:00-4:20</th>
<th>4:20-4:40</th>
<th>4:40-5:00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the three eligible instances are running concurrently, the RI billing benefit is applied to all the instances at the same time for up to a maximum of 3,600 seconds in a clock-hour; thereafter, the pay-as-you-go price applies.
Effective time

RIs are billed on every hour. They take effect on the previous hour of the creation time and expire on the next hour of the expiration time.

Example 1: assume you purchased a 1-year term CVM R1 on May 25, 2019 11:15:24, the RI will be valid from May 25, 2019 11:00:00 to May 25, 2020 11:59:59.

Example 2: assume you purchased a 1-year term CVM R1 on May 25, 2019 11:00:00, the RI will be valid from May 25, 2019 11:00:00 to May 25, 2020 11:59:59.
Reserved Instance User Guide

Last updated : 2022-09-27 18:15:39

Overview

This document describes how to use RIs.

Prerequisites

You have already logged in to CVM console and are in the Reserved Instance page.

Directions

1. Creating RIs
   For more information, see Creating Reserved Instance.

2. Viewing RIs

Choose the region where the RI you want to view resides.
On this page, you will see the following information: Reserved Instance ID/Name, Status, Region, Availability Zone,
Instance Type, Specifications, Operating System, Number of RIs, Payment Type, Effective Date, and Expiry Date. You can also refer to Reserved Instance Billing Mode and Overview for RI attributes.

You can click in the upper right corner to select the displayed fields in the pop-up Display Settings window, as shown below:

3. Searching RIs
You can search for RIs by instance ID, RI name, status, instance type, specification, and payment type.

To search for an RI, enter keywords in the search box and click . Alternatively, you can first select a filter (such as instance ID), enter keywords, and click , as shown below.
4. Checking RI discounts

Click **View Bill** to see the discount details of the selected RI.

5. Creating CVM instances from RI

For more information, see **Creating CVM Instances from Reserved Instance**.
Purchasing Public Network Bandwidth

Billing Overview

Tencent Cloud provides high-quality multi-line BGP networks to ensure an optimal network experience. Tencent Cloud currently provides two billing plans: bill-by-traffic and bill-by-bandwidth.

Note:

- The public network fee is billed based on outbound bandwidth/traffic. The outbound bandwidth refers to the bandwidth from the CVM to the public network. For example, the user uses the client to download CVM instance resources.
- To avoid unexpected costs due to traffic surges, you can set a bandwidth cap. Any traffic over the cap will be dropped and will not incur any costs.

Billing Plans

The following tables compare the payment methods, billing cycles, and use cases of the two different billing plans:

- Calculating usage based on traffic (GB):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Billing Plan</th>
<th>Payment Method</th>
<th>Billing Cycle</th>
<th>Use Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By traffic</td>
<td>Postpaid</td>
<td>Hourly</td>
<td>Suitable for scenarios where the peak business traffic fluctuates greatly at varying times.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Calculating usage based on bandwidth (Mbps):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Billing Plan</th>
<th>Payment Method</th>
<th>Billing Cycle</th>
<th>Use Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>Postpaid</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Suitable for large-scale businesses where traffic can be staggered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
packages | between different instances using the public network.

- The peak bandwidths of the bill-by-traffic billing plan and the bill-by-bandwidth billing plan are different. See the table below for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill-by-traffic</th>
<th>Bill-by-bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The peak bandwidth is only regarded as the <strong>maximum peak bandwidth</strong>, and not as the fixed bandwidth. In case of resource contention, the peak bandwidth may be limited.</td>
<td>The peak bandwidth is regarded as the fixed bandwidth. In case of resource contention, the peak bandwidth will be guaranteed and will not be limited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Documentation**

**Public Network Fee**
Public Network Fee

This document describes the public network prices under different billing modes and helps you choose the billing plan that best suits your business.

Note:
Note that the network fees mentioned in the document are only applied to general BGP IPs. For the prices of premium BGP IPs and accelerated IPs, see Bandwidth Package.

Bill-by-Traffic

Fees are pay-as-you-go on an hourly billing cycle based on the public network traffic used. Bill-by-traffic is suitable for scenarios where the peak business traffic fluctuates greatly at varying times.

Pricing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Price (USD/GB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese mainland, Hong Kong (China), Jakarta, Seoul</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo, Moscow</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>0.081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfurt, Silicon Valley, Toronto</td>
<td>0.077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai, Bangkok</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>0.075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Billing example

Suppose you purchase an EIP in Guangzhou region in bill-by-traffic mode and use a total of 10 GB traffic between 07:00:00-07:59:59, then at 8:00:00, the payable fees will be 0.12 USD/GB * 10 GB = 1.2 USD.

Note:
- The traffic units are 1024-based, which means 1 TB = 1,024 GB, and 1 GB = 1,024 MB.
- Public network traffic refers to the downstream (i.e., outbound) traffic in bytes. During actual data transfer, the traffic generated over the network is around 5-15% more than the application-layer traffic, so the traffic calculated on the Tencent Cloud side may be about 10% more than that calculated on the customer side.
- TCP/IP headers: If TCP/IP is used, a packet has a header of 40 bytes. The traffic consumed for the headers is not counted on the application layer. The overhead of this part is around 3% of the traffic.
- TCP retransmission: During normal data transfer over the network, around 3-10% of packets are lost and retransmitted. The traffic consumed for the re-transmission is not counted on the application layer. It accounts for 3-7% of the total traffic.

### Bandwidth Package

Tencent Cloud Bandwidth Package (BWP) is a multi-IP aggregated billing method. This mode greatly saves your public network fees when your public network instances have traffic peaks at different times.

Different IP line types correspond to different BWP types and fees as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Line Type</th>
<th>BWP Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General BGP IP</td>
<td>BGP bandwidth package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium BGP IP</td>
<td>Premium BGP bandwidth package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated IP</td>
<td>AIA BGP bandwidth package</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### References

- Public Network Bandwidth Cap
Public Network Bandwidth Cap

Last updated : 2022-09-19 16:36:20

This document describes the outbound and inbound bandwidth cap of CVM instances, and compares the peak bandwidth in different billing modes.

Outbound Bandwidth Cap (Downstream Bandwidth)

The public network bandwidth cap refers to the upper limit of outbound bandwidth, i.e. the bandwidth going out from CVM instances. The public bandwidth cap varies by network billing mode. See below for details:

- The following rules apply to instances created after 00:00, February 24, 2020 (UTC +8):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Billing Method</th>
<th>Instance Billing Method</th>
<th>Instance Configuration</th>
<th>Maximum Bandwidth Cap Range (Mbps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill-by-traffic</td>
<td>Pay-as-you-go instances</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill-by-bandwidth</td>
<td>Pay-as-you-go instances</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth package</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The following rules apply to instances created before 00:00, February 24, 2020 (UTC +8):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Billing Method</th>
<th>Instance Billing Method</th>
<th>Instance Configuration</th>
<th>Maximum Bandwidth Cap Range (Mbps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill-by-traffic</td>
<td>Pay-as-you-go instances</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill-by-bandwidth</td>
<td>Pay-as-you-go instances</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth package</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inbound Bandwidth Cap (Upstream Bandwidth)

The public network inbound bandwidth refers to the bandwidth that flows into CVM instances.

- **Bill-by-traffic public IP:**
  - If the bandwidth you purchased is less than or equals to 10 Mbps, Tencent Cloud will assign 10 Mbps public network inbound bandwidth.
  - If the bandwidth you purchased is greater than 10 Mbps, Tencent Cloud will assign a public network inbound bandwidth equals to the purchased bandwidth.
- **Bill-by-bandwidth package public IP:**
  - Tencent Cloud will assign a public network inbound bandwidth equals to the purchased bandwidth.

Peak Bandwidth

The peak bandwidth is applicable to both bill-by-traffic and bill-by-bandwidth, but it means differently in these two cases as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Billing Mode</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill-by-traffic</td>
<td>The peak bandwidth is only regarded as the <strong>maximum peak bandwidth</strong>, and not as the committed bandwidth. When bandwidth resources are contested, the peak bandwidth may be limited.</td>
<td>The sum of peak bandwidth of all the running bill-by-traffic instances (such as CVMs, EIPs, elastic IPv6 addresses) cannot exceed 5 Gbps in one region. If your application requires a guaranteed or higher bandwidth, choose bill-by-bandwidth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill-by-bandwidth (including monthly bandwidth subscription and hourly bandwidth)</td>
<td>This peak bandwidth is the committed bandwidth, and is guaranteed in case of bandwidth competition.</td>
<td>The sum of peak bandwidth of all the running instances such as CVMs and EIPs that are billed at a fixed bandwidth (including monthly-subscribed bandwidth and hourly bandwidth) cannot exceed 50 Gbps in one region. If you require a higher bandwidth, contact your sales rep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- Adjusting Network Configuration
Adjusting Public Network Billing


Adjusting Public Network Bandwidth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Billing Mode</th>
<th>CVM Billing Mode</th>
<th>Adjust Bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill-by-traffic</td>
<td>Pay as you go</td>
<td>Bandwidth can be upgraded or downgraded, and the changes take effect immediately. The network fee is calculated based on traffic usage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changing Billing Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Billing Mode</th>
<th>CVM Billing Mode</th>
<th>Change Network Billing Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill-by-traffic</td>
<td>Pay as you go</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Billing Sample

The bandwidth unit price is listed in Public Network Billing.

Note:
This sample only calculates the network cost. CVM and other device fees will be settled separately.

Adjusting the bandwidth

Upgrading or downgrading bandwidth for bill-by-traffic

You can adjust the bandwidth cap for bill-by-traffic CVM instances at no additional cost whenever you need. The public network is billed on the actual traffic.
Elastic IP Billing

EIP fees are charged differently according to two types of accounts, bill-by-IP and bill-by-CVM. This document introduces how the EIP fees are billed for the two types of accounts.

Background

Currently, there are two types of Tencent Cloud accounts: bill-by-IP and bill-by-CVM. All Tencent Cloud accounts registered after June 17, 2020 are bill-by-IP accounts. The differences between the two types of accounts are as follows:

- **Bill-by-CVM**: manage bandwidth/traffic on CVMs. The IPs and CLBs of bill-by-CVM accounts do not have network bandwidth or traffic attributes, so they need to be purchased and managed on CVMs.
- **Bill-by-IP**: manage bandwidth/traffic on IPs and CLBs. The CVMs purchased by these accounts no longer retain external network bandwidth or traffic resources, the public CLBs/IPs manage the external network bandwidth or traffic resources.

Note:
For more information on checking your account type, please refer to [Checking Your Account Type](#).

Billable Items

EIP fees consist of **IP resource fees** and **public network fees**. Bill-by-CVM and bill-by-IP accounts are billed as follows:

**Bill-by-CVM accounts**

Bill-by-CVM accounts only incur IP resource fees. Public network fees are billed on CVM instances.

- When the EIP has not been bound with cloud resources: the EIP only charges IP resource fees by the hour.
- When the EIP has been bound with cloud resources: EIP itself does not charge any fees. Public network fees are charged on CVM instances.

**Bill-by-IP accounts**

There are three billing plans for bill-by-IP accounts:
Bill-by-traffic: charges public network fees and IP resources fees.
- When the EIP has not been bound with cloud resources: the EIP only charges IP resource fees by the hour and does not charge public network fees.
- When the EIP has been bound with cloud resources: the EIP only charges public network fees.

Monthly bandwidth subscription: only charges public network fees, regardless of whether the EIP has been bound with cloud resources or not.

Bandwidth package: charges public network fees and IP resource fees.
- When the EIP has not been bound with cloud resources: the EIP only charges IP resource fees by the hour and does not charge public network fees.
- When the EIP has been bound with cloud resources: the EIP only charges public network fees.

**IP Resource Fee**

**Billing period**

IP resource fee is pay-as-you-go on an hourly billing cycle.

IP resource fees are billed starting from when you apply for the EIP. The billing is suspended when the cloud resource is bound, resumed when the cloud resource is unbound, and stopped when the EIP is released. The billing is accurate to the second, and the fees generated for the hour are settled and deducted the next hour. If the cloud resource is unbound and bound multiple times in the same billing cycle, the billing period is the cumulative time that cloud resources spend unbound.

**Billing formula**

IP resource fee = the idle price of the region where the EIP is located in × billing period

**Pricing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Price (USD/Hour)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Mainland</td>
<td>0.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfurt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon Valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Billing sample

Suppose a user with a bill-by-CVM account applied for an EIP in the Guangzhou region between 09:00:00 - 09:59:59 and was bound with CVM after being idle for 15 minutes (900 seconds), then the generated IP resource fee is: 0.031 USD/hour * (900/3600) hour = 0.00775 USD.

Note:
To avoid generating unnecessary IP resource fees, please bind the EIP with cloud resources immediately after applying for the EIP and release the EIP immediately after unbinding it from cloud resources.

Public Network Fee

The public network traffic generated by the EIP will be charged with public network fees. There are two different billing plans: bill-by-traffic and bill-by-bandwidth. For more details, please see Public Network Billing.

Overdue

Overdue Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overdue period</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2 hours</td>
<td>You can continue to use your resources and your account will continue to be charged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 2 hours or &lt; 2 hours + 15 days</td>
<td>The EIP will be retained, but service will be suspended. Fees will no longer be charged and the EIP will not be usable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ≥ 2 hours + 15 days | • The EIP that has not been bound with cloud resources will be released.  
• The EIP that has already been bound with cloud resources will be retained, but service will be suspended. Fees will no longer be charged and the EIP will not be usable. |

Overdue bound resources

If the resource bound with your EIP is overdue, the EIP will be unbound from the resource, become idle, and incur an idle fee. If you do not need to use the EIP anymore, please release it on the Console.
No Charges When Shut Down for Pay-as-You-Go Instances

No Charges When Shut Down means you will not be charged for instances (CPU, memory) after you select the No Charges When Shut Down option to shut down pay-as-you-go instances. Components such as cloud disks (system disks and data disks) and images will still be billed.

Usage Limits

- **No Charges When Shut Down** only applies to pay-as-you-go instances whose system disk and data disks are both cloud disks.
- This option is **not available** in the following scenarios:
  - Starting up/shutting down an instance after login.
  - Instances attached with local disks.
  - Spot instances.
  - Instances that are shut down due to overdue payment: the billing for instance and associated resources stops after they are shut down due to overdue payment. Computing resources and public IPs will be released. The billing will resume after payment is made.
- During the No Charges When Shut Down period, pay-as-you-go instances support for the tiered pricing (see Billing Overview) no longer calculate the usage period. After the instance is restarted, its usage period will continue to count.
- If a batch shutdown operation involve instances that are eligible for no charges when shut down and others that are not, then:
  - For eligible instances, **CPU and memory will not be charged** after shutdown;
  - Ineligible instances will **still be charged** after shutdown.

Impacts

When the No Charges When Shut Down feature is enabled, it will affect instances as follows:

1. After the instance is shut down, its CPU and memory will be released, and starting it again may fail due to insufficient resources. If the instance fails to be started, try starting it once more later. If the starting still fails, try other instance specifications. For more information, see Changing Instance Configuration.
2. If the instance was assigned a public IP address, this IP will be automatically released after shutdown. Therefore, the instance might fail when restarted. After the instance is restarted, a new public IP will be assigned, while the private IP remains the same.

To retain the public IP, you can convert it to an EIP before shutting down an instance. After the CVM is shut down, the EIP will be retained and stop incurring charges.

3. When the instance is shut down, most operations except for instance startup will not be available, including adjusting configurations, disks, and networks; reinstalling systems; restarting instances; resetting passwords; renewing; renaming, etc. You need to start the instance to perform those operations.

4. No Charges When Shut Down does not apply to instance shutdown as a result of configuration/disk adjustments, system reinstallation, and other OPS operations.

Operation Guide

For more information, see No Charges When Shut Down for Pay-as-You-Go Instances.
Pay-as-you-go CVM Instances

Notes

- After you stop using pay-as-you-go resources, **terminate them as soon as possible** to avoid fee deduction.
- After a CVM instance is terminated or repossessed, its data will be cleared and cannot be recovered.
- Since your actual resource consumption changes constantly, some slight discrepancies may exist for the stated balance in the low balance alert.

Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overdue payment reminder</td>
<td>Pay-as-you-go resources are billed on the hour. When your account balance becomes negative, your Tencent Cloud account creator, global resource collaborators, and financial collaborators will be notified via email and SMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdue payment alert</td>
<td>This feature is disabled by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overdue payment policy

When your account balance falls below zero, you can continue to use CVM instances for the next 2 hours. We will also continue to bill you for this usage. After 2 hours, if your account balance remains negative, your CVM instances will be
shut down automatically and the billing will stop.

After automatic shutdown, your CVM instances go through the following stages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Since Shutdown</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 15 days</td>
<td>If your account is topped up to a positive balance, the billing resumes and you can continue to use your CVM instances. If your account balance remains negative, you will not be able to start your CVM instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 15 days</td>
<td>If your account is not topped up to a positive balance, your pay-as-you-go CVMs will be repossessed. All data will be erased and cannot be recovered. When your CVM is repossessed, Tencent Cloud account creator and all collaborators will be notified via email and SMS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bill-by-traffic Network**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance alert</td>
<td>Network traffic consumption tends to fluctuate significantly and is difficult to predict. Therefore, we do not offer balance alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdue payment alert</td>
<td>When your balance becomes negative, you can continue to use the bill-by-traffic network for <strong>the next 2 hours</strong>. We will also continue to bill you for this usage. After 2 hours, if your account balance remains negative, the bill-by-traffic network service will automatically stop. After your account is topped up to a positive balance, the service will resume. Check the affected CVM instances and CLB instances and ensure that any previous settings are restored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:*

For information on traffic fees, see [Public Network Billing](http://example.com).
Paying the Difference for Disk Media Type Changes

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Tencent Cloud CVM provides two storage media types for CVM instances, local disk and cloud disk. You can change from using local disks to using cloud disks in the CVM console. The media type change involves price change. You need to pay the price difference (if any) to make the change take effect.

For more information about changing the media type, see Changing the Disk Media Type.

Paying the difference

- When you change from using a local disk to a cloud disk, if the new price is higher than the old one, you need to pay the price difference.
  
  Price difference = \( [\text{Monthly price difference}] \times \frac{\text{Remaining days of the subscription}}{365/12} \times \frac{\text{Applicable discount}}{\text{Applicable discount}} \)

- **Monthly price difference**: The difference between the monthly list price of the new and old disk configuration.

- **Remaining days of the subscription**: The remaining days between the expiration date and the current date.

- **Applicable discount**: The current discount or the discount stated in the Tencent Cloud official website. The lower one applies.

- The expiration date of the subscription is not affected by the media type change.

- You can pay the price difference by using your trial credit.

Note:

There is no refund if the new price is lower than the old price.